A Square is equal to THE SOLID LINESOF S

GENERAL R. E. COLSTON.

We are sure that our readers will thank us for laying before them the highly interesting and instructive letter from our former fellow-citizen, now attached officially to the government of Egypt. The letter is well written and highly entertaining, touching upon subjects peculiarly interestthrough which he pessed only in books and newspapers.

by all of those with whom he has been put him. thrown socially and officially. He certainly has carried with him to his distant home the best wishes and kindest remembrances of the people of Wilmington.

VIRGINIA BEWARE-GRANT

DENY HIM? President Grant has that disposition esteemed good in private lifethat induces a man to stand by his friends. He Convention and dictated the nomina- doubt tion of "Colonel" R. W. Hughes as their candidate for Governor. He now announces his purpose, so the "Colonel" Hughes "his support in the coming compaign."

Judging the future by the past, Grant's aid will be "material aid," and it will doubtless be "placed where it will do most good,"

Money, threats and ntimidation of every kind will be plentiful. Revenue officers will suddenly be seized with a wonderful zeal in the enforcement of the laws of their country.

The traditional Virginia gentleman will scarcely dare to exercise his wonted hospitality, even in so mild a way as that of giving to his neighbor a chew of tobacco, without first being revenue stamp will also be cancelled.

old gentleman when the matutinal milk the early dawn to awaken in him those of this life, to see to it, that the glass has upon it also a proper revenue Ye people who extract the juice of

heart of man; ye people who prepare the fragrant weed to solace his cares, is out on the war-path. He supporteth Hughes.

Courts to be quashed if you and your friends "vote right;" still houses shut up or threatened to be shut up. tobacco factories closed or threatened to be closed; these are some of the things that constitute the material aid the Federal forces give to the candidate whom Grant " supports."

dent, our servant. Alas! alas! we fear there is a mistake somewhere!

representative character. Both unani- steamers additional freights. fined political issues.

Northern Radicals and the Southern happens to interrupt it. negroes, and we hope to see no more of it in North Carolina at least. The Conservative party has already made itself ridiculous, if it has not brought defeat by time-serving compromises and disgusting appeals to the deaf "man and brother." If any better evidence is wanting of the determination of the negro not to vote with the Southern whites, than former elections have afforded, it has been furnished by the recent vote on the Constitutional Amendments. Negroes have voted against them almost solidly, for no other reason than that the men of character and property wanted them their confidence, and further efforts will not only be futile but disgraceful.

Virginia has proudly led off, nominating men distinguished in State and Confederate history, and her people will ratify the nominations with an enthusiasm which will demonstrate the

wisdom of the action. It may be that Ohio is not prepared in the path of duty that lies before it of every description, and sepecially to what is known as watered stocks. for the position assumed by the Democratic Convention, though we have faith in the predictions of Senator Thurman, as we have the highest admiration for his gigantic intellect and faultless political record, and honor him for his noble efforts in the Senate in behalf of States rights, and his manly defense of our helpless section. Be this as it may, however, we are cer-Democratic party in that State.

Milmington

Iournal.

4; against 122.

HARNE.T.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt-For 43; against 123.

Census-For 43; against 123

Exemption—For 45; against 15.

University-For 42; against 124.

Superintendent Public Works-For

General Assembly-For 48; against

Office Holders -For 43; against 123,

COLUMBIA.

Code Commission-For 86; against

Office Holders-For 86; against 101.

HOLLY.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Census-For 60; against 0,

Exemption-For 58; against 0.

University—For 57; against 48.

Public Debt—For 55; against 0. Superintendent Public Works—For

General Assembly—For 54; against 0. Code Commission—For 60; against 0.

Office Holders-For 58; against c.

The Pygmies.

The diminutive race—the pygmies

whom the Nasamonians saw and de-

scribed so circuitously; whom, in dif-

fering degrees of stature and varieties

of color, Juvenal pictured as engaged

in relentless war with the cranes and

Virgil after; whom Swift employed to

populate his wonderful kingdom of

Liliput, and whose possible being has

been such a point of literary, scientific

and curious war, are now said to have

been correctly reported and to be still

extant. Egypt has fallen, and Car-

thage and Rome and many empires

more; races have risen and passed,

but insignificance has protected itself

against the ferocious crane and hungry

gorilla, and now figures as the Acca

nation. Dr. Schweinfurth saw one of

them at the court of Munsa, King of

the Mombutta, on the upper Nile. He

says "one morning the camp rung with

a joyous shout as my people brought

in a curious, timid little man, the pal-

pable embodiment of myths which

have been current for ever so long."-

The pygmy was measured and sat for

tribe is called Acca, and live south of

may be summarized as follows:

nother, for the child.

of ice water to drink.

when everything else fails.

year from the use of these poisons.

A Little knowledge is a Dangerous

Thing.

tained. - Atlanta Constitution.

every minute particular; the change of

2. A bed or cot, apart from its

3. Plenty of fresh air. The baby

should be taken to the park, the boats

that ply up and down the rivers, the

shady side of broad streets or public

squares; it should be kept carefully

out of the room where cooking or

4. The house should be kept scrupu-

lously clean; walls white-washed; shops

and garbage promptly removed, and

the air purified by carbolic acid or

VOL. 29.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873.

OLD VIRGINIA FOREVER! The Conservative Convention com-

pleted its Gubernatorial ticket on yesterday by the nomination of Colonel R. E. Withers as the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. and a handsomer thing was never done nor in a handsomer manner. It will be borne in mind that Colonel Withers ran General Kemper to the throating to these who can visit the countries latch for the nomination for Governor, and yet, when called upon by the people of his native State to occupy a We are glad to learn from the Gen-subordinate position, he sacrificed eral that he is much better pleased every pardonable feeling of personal with his position and the country than pride and told them magnanimously he anticipated. He speaks in glowing and generously, like the true Virginia terms of his reception by Generals gentleman that he is, that he was Stone and Loring, of Federal and Con- ready to fight in their behalf whenever federate renown, and of his treatment and wherever it might please them to

A proud man was never called upon feeling than Colonel Withers was called upon to make when he was asked to take the second place upon the Virginia ticket, and Colonel SUPPORTS HIM, WHO CAN Withers deserves and will receive the warmest gratitude, not only of Virginia, but of the whole South

If there had been any doubt of the result, the unselfish patriotism of interfered in the Virginia Radical Colonel Withers has removed that

We congratulate our brethren of Virginia upon the grand spectacle of unselfish patriotism and devotion that telegram of yesterday stated, to give has been presented to the country. A has been presented to the country. A amount sent. Make up your minds hoe; then they "let it rip," and such pronder event has rarely adorned her to do something, and then do it as corn! It is generally from a foot to

WILMINGOON AND THE NORTH CAROSINA HAILROAD.

Anticipating the expiration of the freight contract between the North Carolina Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and the various lines north of Weldon, on the first of the present month, which had so long discriminated against all facilities via Goldsboro for the interchange of business to and from points along the North Carolina Railroad and the North over the Wilmington and Weldon Railsure that when the quid is cut off a road, and which practically shut off Tribune. We commend it most cor-Wilmington from a trade with a condially to our readers: siderable extent of country which naturally belonged here, the latter punch is sent to his welcome guest in road demanded as an act of justice that the advantages of its Southern feelings of thankfulness that we ever terminus (Wilmington) should be reto them by common State interests and feelings, Wilmington has long felt juice of the apple to make glad the tract entailed upon her, and her mer-

action on the part of the officials of beware! Danger cometh nigh. Grant the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. We are glad to lear : that the proper and reasonable request of this road has been very readily granted by the again to staple articles dealt in here. will take immediate advantage of this eign people, and Grant is our Presi- at all points along the North Carolina Kansas cannot be charged with repu-Railroad cheaper than they can be

supplied from Norfolk or Charleston, Tuesday was eventful in political through rates and connections should movements, which are more than ordi- be enjoyed, and that through Northern ment showing what proportion of the nary interesting from the fact that the | business from Portsmouth via Weldon | State bonds are bogus, and it is pre-Democratic-Conservative party of Ohio and Goldsboro, and by steamers to dicted that the State will refuse to pay and Virginia, cutting away from all Wilmington and thence by rail to entangling alliances, swung around Goldsboro should be made. This was fraudulently issued, but if repudiated into its old channels with the Constitu- also granted, and already, we learn, at this time the loss will certainly fall tion of the United States for its chart, this business is resuming its old chan- on innocent parties." If there is no Both Conventions were remarkable nels. This will not only add greatly for the number and character of the to the earnings of the Wilmington and the circumstance that a portion of them

mously and enthusiastically disayowed Believing that the building up of all and repudiated the mistakes of the these interests will add to the pros-Democratic Presidential campaign. perity of Wilmington, we record these | the guilty parties who swindled them. Both nominated men of the most facts with much pleasure. We have But the State, being an innocent party unmistakable political records. In long desired, as a State and local both States the party goes before the measure, to see the break in the North people upon plain issues, with leaders | Carolina system of railroads at Goldswhose personal and political characters | boro mended, and have North Carolina | dlers, | because the erime | happens are well understood. It is to be a ports reap some of the benefits of to have been committed in square fight upon plain and well de- North Carolina business. This in-We are heartily glad of it. We are served by this new arrangement, and bing its own people to pay "innosick and tired of coqueting with the we hope it will be long before anything cent parties" the money out of which

Trinity College has not only done much for education in North Carolina, but it promises to do very much more; certainly it will do very much more if it shall continue under the supervision of its presentable and efficient Fac-

Trinity, either as a student or as a visitor even, but it may not be out of fraudulent. Even if they were not formed them; but here a harbor liter- 148. Majority Against 8, place, possibly, to say that we cherish acquainted with the details of the ally dug in the bed and banks of a inferior to that entertained by those who spent their student days in its their bonds at any price. Indeed, through which the largest ocean halls-a regard growing out of an there is some reason to think that the steamers pass with ease. You find adopted. It is just impossible to win attachment for a company composed original purchasers of these securities lying in the very heart of the city vestation original purchasers of these securities attachment for a company composed original purchasers of these securities also over 300 feet in length, and draw. mainly of its preceptors and its stu-

> fighting, under the banner of Lee. | State and municipal securities also paying in the enormous growth and We feel sure that it will not falter now applies to fraudulent bonds and stocks "in these dull piping times of peace."
>
> Ever ready to say a kind word for Trinity, and to do all in our power to Trinity, and to do all in our power to the set of th taken from a letter in the last Christian

tain that defeat will not be so over- that a new wing to the College has the very last investment sought by whelming nor so humiliating as have been all efforts at compromise which have marked the last campaigns of the Democratic party in that State.

We hall these movements with pleating the propertion of the design of the Democratic party in that State.

We hall these movements with pleating the propertion of the design of the Democratic party in that State.

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We hall these movements with pleating the propertion of the Democratic party in that State.

We hall these movements with pleating the propertion of the Conege has been commenced—ninety feet long, business is watered railroad stock. Its character is well known by the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsusments with pleating the propertion of the Conege has been commenced—ninety feet long, business is watered railroad stock. Its character is well known by the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsusments with pleating the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsusments with pleating the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsusments with pleating the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsusments with pleating the people of small means or in regular states and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, coppare and iron ware of keeping all the tin, coppare and iron ware of keeping all the tin, coppared to the conege has been as clean and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, coppared to the conege has been as clean and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, coppared to the comments was all the tin, coppared to the people of small means or in regular to the people of small means whelming nor so humiliating as have been commenced—ninety feet long, people of small means or in regular been all efforts at compromise which sixty feet wide, and three stories high, business is watered railroad stock, and when completed will present a lts character is well known by the we hall these movements with picato do for us to fail, if we pecting holders would suffer by its that sale that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a sure. These are, indeed, "new departures" which will restore honor and principle, and must be rewarded with success.

It will not do for us to fair, if we can cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be cancellation. We have the ability, if we have the ability, if we have the will. We design making celed, Its issue was in most cases unhigh state of polish.

tion for the young men of our noble our people patronize their own schools,

We are the strongest and most influential church in the State, and I know hat we can sustain all of our Institutions of learning if we will try. 'Then let us try. I wish to make the following propositions: I want one hundred persons to give me one hundred dollars each; two hundred persons to give me fifty dollars each; and four hundred persons to give me twenty-five dollars each. Now just see what only seven hundred persons could give to God and his cause, if they were so inclined. May God incline them, and letter from the "Lone Star State thousands of others to do their duty! to make a greater sacrifice of personal | Several have complied with the above propositions. There are many who the writer being from your State, feel able to give as much as I have from Texas, and, with your consent, suggested,-well, give what you can; will proceed: but be sure to take stock in Trinity College, and thereby become person-

> Our plan for raising funds is by dothose who intend to aid us in person. therefore earnestly request my friends to communicate with me, without delay, by check, money order, or regispleasure in giving them credit for the the next three weeks in the Charlotte stalk has two cars, sometimes three.

Yours respectfully, B. B. CULBRETH. Agent Trinity College. Trinity College, N. C.

INNOCENT HOLDERS" AND THEIR FRAUDULENT BONDS.

It is rarely that so much sound small a space as that contained in the following article from the Chicago

government has been made nominally responsible by the unlawful and fraudought to cherish for all the good gifts cognized. Being nearer to all the sta- law, there is no more obligation upon tions of the North Carolina Railroad the Government to redeem these than any other Atlantic port, and bound bogus pledges than there would be note issued by one of his clerks. As an instance of public duty in such the corn; ye people who extract the the injustice and loss which this con- cases, may be cited a decision of Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court in Kansas, relative to municipal question arose in Osage county whether taxes should be levied to meet the bonds voted by that county to private manufacturing companies, and it was management of the North Carolina ficial should levy and no person should Railroad, and that local tariffs have pay such a tax." This decision was We hope our enterprising merchants torney-General of the State added that, in this decision, "Judge Dillon Carolina with groceries, which less In refusing to redeem this class of And we are a free people, a sover- freight rates will enable them to place bonds, the municipal governments of

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail- the State bonds issued by the carpet-It is announced that the State Treasurer doubt that the bonds were fraudulently issued, then it is not easy to see how delegates in attendance, and for their Weldon Railroad, but will give our may be held by innocent parties makes gations which it never assumed. The 'innocent parties," if there be any in itself in case the bonds were fraudulently issued, cannot reasonably be exname. If the State goes into this kind of business, it will henceterest will be at least temporarily sub- forth be principally engaged in robthey may be swindled. The fact is, however, that carpet-bag State bonds | what was once a dirty, shallow little of the class described seldom find their The money was advanced upon these of masts which stretch for miles below Majority Against 23. fraudulent bonds, it is well known, by London; but you will probably never a certain clique of speculating bank- witness a greater triumph of human Majority Against 12. ers, who went into the game with their industry, enterprise, and sagacity eyes open, and took a large risk with than is the prospect of a large profit. They shaved these bonds enormously with Great ports are usually found on the 147. Majority Against 11. good reason to suppose that they were scaboard, where the hand of nature frand, which is unlikely, there was prima facic evidence of fraud in the cut for the distance of twenty miles to Nash 95, S. F. Walcott 26, Simon anxiety of carpet-baggers to dispose of bought them in the belief that their party influence would some day induce | ing twenty-three feet of water, and indents of that day, that belonged to the | Congress to give a national guarantee | numerable crafts varying from these regiment we had the honor to command when we all "wore the gray."

Congress to give a national guarantee down to the smallest tug. All this has of course been done at an enormous this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, was of course been done at an enormous of this kind, it will be remembered, which would doubtless to give a national guarantee. actually developed in the last Con- expense (which would doubtless W. H. Moore 157, W. A. Green 148,

Trinity did its whole duty, whether in camp or in field, in marching or in The same rule that applies to bogus of Lynchburg), but it has paid and is Anthony Howe 152. Trinity, and to do all in our power to burden of loss upon innocent parties, advance its interests—interests still and talks feelingly of widows and watched over by some of our old com- orphans. We decline to be moved by not, then, be safely asserted that Glasrades in arms-we publish, and with- such appeals. The bulk of watered out solicitation, the following extract stocks is in the hands of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Tom Scotts and other speculators. It is constantly changing hands, but it rarely finds its way I am pleased to inform the public among the widows or orphans. About

Trinity College the centre of attrac- lawful in the beginning, and it was the duty of purchasers to inform themless our people will give us their pat- ready know it. Every guardian, trusronage and money. We need both, tee, or agent who has invested the especially the latter. Why will not money of a widow or orphan in fictitions stocks or bonds of any kind has been guilty of a breach of trust, for it church and State pride? But there was his duty to accertain the nature of are many doubting ones in our land the securities which he was buying. It who think that nothing good can come is sheer sophistry to maintain that a palpable fraud should be sustained because a few innocent persons have permitted themselves to be swindled or neglected to investigate the character of the securities which they were buy-

> rom an Occasional Correspondent of Journal. Texas--Its Climate, Soil and vantages Generally.

LEONA. LEON COUNTY, TEXAS. July 20th, 1873. Editors Journal:- Thinking that a would be of interest to the readers of your widely-circulated journal, and uld give more, and many who do not | would like to give them an item or two

Texas is, indeed, a great State. Many newspapers in the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina have been trying to nations only, in cash and notes. I make out Texas a hoax, but they have have had promises of help, and no doubt those promises will be fulfilled. True it is, people work in Texas, a little, but not to hart; as a But it is impossible for me to see all general thing Texans won't work much. All they have to do is to plant their corn early, in the latter part of February and the first week in March; give it about three ploughings tered letter, and I will take great and one hoeing, "so called," the corn being merely thinned out with the soon as possible. I expect to spend two feet and a half apart, and every and Salisbury Districts. Wishing all It seems as if the corn is under some great prosperity, and hoping to have magic influence during the months of liberal responses to my appeal, I re- June and July. Farmers hardly ever 251. get through with the third ploughing the corn gets so large and tall that it is almost impossible to work in it, it being so hot-not one breath of air Smith 46, R L Sellars 24, S W Nash hardly. Corn is "laid by" about the 161, Simon Hays 20.

1st of June. Cotton is planted in April and is laid by" in July, in the bottoms or owlands it generally grows head high: 233. on uplands, about waist high. It is no trouble to make a crop in Texas; the M. Harris 224, W. H. Moore, 224, J. trouble is, a person generally makes Cassidey 196, T M Gardner 193, W A more than he can gather, more cotton Green 224. Anthony Howe 222, E.S. 181.

The raccoons are very troublesome | tering 2. in the corn, but they hurt not the farmstroy a good deal of corn, but it is never missed in the barn at gathering time. The farmer's barn is always. Rain in Texas, is notas regular as in the other States, but we always have a Majority For 64, plenty to insure a good crop. We gen not scattered enough; we have about three days hard rain, and then it will | Majority For 52. before we have any more.

in the United States. There is some 103. Majority For 61. very bad water, but bad water can be found in any State in the Union. On 101. Majority For 61. the prairies, the people use cisterns. I have drank cistern water, and find it very palatable. It is not as cold as well water, but it has a good sweet Hays 4.

Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peas, cabbage, okra, tomatoes, beans, cu cumbers and watermelons can be raised in abundance. In brief, everything can be raised in Texas. It is no trouble for them to grow.

Texas has some poor land, but the poorest sand-hill in Texas will bring as good corn and cotton as some of the best highlands in North Carolina, These are plain facts, and I defv any man to dispute them. And I would say to all North Carolinians that are hesitating about coming to Texas, If you will work as bard and as industriously in Texas as you are obliged to do in the Old North State, you will, in few years, lay up a fortune.

People here in Texas work abou ne-half of their time, and live well Does it not look reasonable that if a man would work hard all the time in Texas that he would soon get rich? I think it looks very likely. Land is cheap, houses are cheap, and labor is 157. Majority Against 9.

Health is as good as in ony other State. I have seen less sick people in So come to Texas, the land of peace and plenty, and leave the moles and Smith 3, Simon Hays 42, Scattering 1. sand-fiddlers to plow the sands of the "Old North State.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN. A Lesson for Richmond.

Alexander McDonald, Esq., writer to the Lynchburg Virginian from W. A. Green 173, Aifred Howe 188, E. For 9; against 137. "One illustration will show the im-

mense energies which Glasgow has put forth in the path of physical development and material prosperity. It is the deepening of the Clyde and the formation of a splendid harbor out of Majority against 9. stream. This is one of the great marvels of the place. You may have seen | 8: much of shipping-you may have roamed along the crowded docks of Majority Against 28. Liverpool, or sailed through the forests struction of Glasgow harbor.shallow stream, and a deep channel admit the waters of the estuary, and development of the city and its comthe city is contemplated at a cost of 200. £2,750,000, or \$13,750,000! May it Majority against 211. gow is a wide-awake city, and that she | Majority against 207. is reaping the golden harvest of a

most sagacious pelicy? Hint to Housewives. - How to Keep Kitchen Ware Clean and 291. Majority against 209. Bright.

Every housewife of nest and tidy habits takes | 291. Majority against 210.

LOCAL. ELECTION RETURNS.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Public Debt-For 53, against 171; najority against 118. Superintendent of Public Works-For 50, against 177. Majority against

Majority against 126 Exemption—For 53, Majority against 122. University-For 49, against 177.-Majority against 128. General Assembly-For 51, against 165. Majority against 124. Code Commission-For 51, against 177. Majority against 126. Office Holders-For 51, against 174 Majority against 123.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Constable-S. W. Nash 160, R. Sellars 23, S. F. Walcott 9, smith 11, Simon Hayes 4. Clerk-S. T. Potts 185. School Committee-S. N. Martin

168, J. H. Chadbourn 169, Alfred Thompson 247, Jas J Pridgen 239. Howe 168. Scattering 2. Magistrates-W. J. Kellogg 186, W. M. Harris 186, W. H. Moore 181, J. J. Cassidev 151, T. M. Gardner 160, W A. Green 182, Authony Howe 172, E H. McQuigg 40, E. S. Woodford 24. For 173; against 1.

FIRST WARD-LOWER DIVISION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt-For 52; against 257. Superintendent of Public Works For 53: against 254. State Census -- For 51; against 252. Exemption—For 54; against 252. University-For 51; against 259. General Assembly For 52: against

Office Holders-For 54; against 252 TOWNSHIP OFFICES. Constable S F Walcott 7, J C

Clerk-S T Potts 229. School Committee-S N Martin 228, James H Chadbourn 230, Alfre I Howe

Woodford 19, E H McQuigg 48, Scat-

Public Debt-For 174; Against 97. little the coons eat is not begrudged. | For 164; Against 101. Majority For 63; State Census-For 165; Against 101. Eccuption-For 164; Against 102, Majority For 62. University-For 160; Against 108, be four, six and sometimes eight weeks | General Assembly - For 163; Against 102. Majority For 61. Office-Holders—For 162; Against

PROPERTY AND A CONTRACTOR Constable -- S. W. Nash 124, R. L. Sellars 72, S. F. Walcott 4, Simon School Committee-S. N. Martin

that belongs to the vegetable kingdom M. Harris 151, W. H. Moore 128, J. J. kins 116. Cassidev 165, T. M. Gardner 145, W. S. Woodford 40, E. H. McQuigg 88, R W Collins 92; Scattering 7.

> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Public Ocht For 150; Against 150; Majority Against 3, Superintendent of Public Works For 149; Against 154, Majority Majority Against 5. Majority Against 6,

Exemption—For 153: Against 159 University-For 148; Against 157. Assembly — For 149. Against 172, Majority Against 23, Code Commission -For 148; Against 152 Majority Against 5. TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable S. W. Nash 103, R. L. Sellars 113, S. F. Walcott 5, J. C. Cerk-S. T. Potts 208. School Committee-S. N. Martin 173, Hewlett 50, J. H. Chadbourn 174, Alfred Howe

171, Scattering 1. Magistrates-W. J. Kellogg 186, W. M. Harriss 233, W. H. Moore 172, J. J. Cassidey 190, T. M. Gardner 231 H. McOnigg 97, E. S. Woodford 48,

Scattering 11. Public Debt-For 140; Against 149. Superintendent of Public Works-For 111; Against 149. Majority Against Exemption—For 135; Against 158 con- 148. Majority Against 9. . Office Holders-For 140; Against TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

> Hayes 25, J. C. Smith 5. School Committee-S. N. Martin W. M. Harriss 167, J. J. Cassidey 129,

Constable—R. L. Sellers 80, S. W.

FIFTH WARD, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, Public Debt-For s6: against 286. Majority against 200. Superintendent of Public Works— For 81; against 290. Majority against Exemption-For 83; against 290. University-For 80; against 293 Majority against 213. General Assembly For 82; against

Office Holders-For 78; against 29. TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Constable-S. F. Walcott 120, S. W. Nash 154, J. C. Smith 2, R. L. Sellars 19, Simon Hayes 23. Clerk-S. T. Potts 280. School Committee-S. N. Martin

Code Commission -- For 81; against

296, J. H. Chadbourn 296, Alfred Howe 297. Magistrates-T. M. Gardner 284

FIRST WARD—(UPPER DIVIS- E. S. Woodford 5, E. H. McQuigg 41, J. C. Wood 6, W. J. Kellogg 280, W. H. Moore 279, W. A. Green 283, Anthony Howe 297. CASWELL

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Public Debt-For 137; against 135. Superintendent of Public Worksor 141; against 137. Exemptions—For 139; against 139. General Assembly-For 140; against

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.
Public Debt—For 84; against 103. State Census-For 141; against 137. University-For 140; against 135. Superintendent Public Works-For Code Commission-For 140; against 5; against 102. Census-For 74; against 102. Office Holders-For 138; against 138. Exemption—For 84; against 100. University—For 95; against 102. General Assembly—For 86; against

TOWNSHIP OFFICES. Constable-H C Register 74, A Horrell 179, Ephraim Hawes 16. Clerk—J M Henry 65, Thad J Moore 19, Henry Hall 171. School Committee-Alonzo Brown 158, Jas W Colvin 176, Cupid Berry 161, Calvin Hines 76, Marion Moore 74, Hardee Andrews 53. Magistrates-John Moore 67, James

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, Public Debt-For 173; against 1. Superintendent of Public Works-State Census- For 171; ngainst 0. Code Commission—For 172; against 0. General Assembly—For 116; against

UNION.

University-For 173; against 0. Exemption-For 161; against 4. Office Holders-For 172; against 0.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES. Constable - W L Rivenbark 136, W D Rivenbark 55. Clerk-John D Powers 110, E M Johnston 82. School Committee-Edward Garriss 123, John W Malpass 107, J H Alderman 104, J J Moore 87, Geo Thomas 75, Jere Highsmith 50, Scattering 4.

ROCKY POINT. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Public Debt-For 59; against 180. Superintendent of Public Works-For 59; against 183. Census-For 59; against 182. Ecomption—For 58; against 183. University -For 59; against 183, General Assembly-For 59; against

Office Holders-For 59; against 181.

Constable—George Carr T85. Clerk-George Hill 183, School Committee-Matthew Carr the Mombutta, by whom they had 188, A Gamberg 189, Wesley Moore 189. been conquered, and settled near the Magistrates—Jas B McPherson 211. royal residence. He was thirty-nine A Gamberg 150, Joseph Davis 65. LINCOLN.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Public Debt-For 105; against 122. Superintendent Public Works-For 163 : against 127. Consus - For 102; against 121.

General Assembly For 99; against Exemption For 111; against 120. University-For 101; against 125. mestic animal is the barn-yard fowl. Code Commission-For 102; against

Office-Holders-For 106; against

Constable Wm M McIntire 107; 148, J. H. Chadbourn 148, Alfred John Bell 96; I H Brown 14; Scattering 1. Clerk-H S Moore 115: W M Lar-School Committee—F H Rell 991

A. Green 125, Anthony Howe 132, E. Cudjo Larkins 201; I H Brown 126; Magistrates—W J Bivins 208; A J | the truth of so very venerable, wide-McIntire 120 : S C Larkins 127 : John | spread and curious a story, - Philad. Croom 27; B G Larkins 116; James Garrison 6 : R M Collins 5. MASONBORO'.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS Public Debt-For 30; against 4. Superintendent of Public Works-For 29; against 4. State Census—For 28; against 4. University -For 32; against 4. Exemption—For 35; against 4. General Assembly-For 28; against ject. The directions are drawn up by

Code Commission-For 27; against Office Holders-For 33; against 4. TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Constable-Jeremiah Hewlett 32, disregarded. Some of them, indeed, C. M. Harriss 20, are so commonplace that one would Clerk-J J Hewlett 52 School Committee -- H M Bishop 42, gravely laid down by a committee of J G Wagner 36, Halifax Leanard 38,

Margistrates-J G Wagner 49, Elijah CAPE FEAR. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Publ-e Debt For 9; against 137. Superintendent of Public Works Census—For 9; against 137. Exemption—For 9; against 137.

General Assembly For 9; against Code Commission-For 8; against University-For 9; against 137. Office Holders-For 9; against 137. Constable - Wm Morse 147. Clerk-Samuel Robinson 147.

School Committee-H E Scott 147.

saac Hines 147, Wright Dixon 147.

quick-lime. Magistrales-H E Scott 147, Murphy Ward 147. to the mother's milk alone, or if that proves insufficient, to goat's or cow's FEDERAL POINT. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. milk to infants who have not cut their Public Debt-For 3; against 32. Superintendent Public Works-For 5; against 31,

Census-For 6; against 30, Exemption-For 4; against 31. University-For 4: against 31.

HOLDEN. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Public Debt-For 43; against 123. Superintendent Public Works-For 44; against 122. Census-For 43; against 123.

Exemption—For 45; against 15.

Office Holders-For 7: against 30.

University - For 42; against 124, General Assembly - For 48; against Code Commission—For 42: against Office Holders-For 43: against 123. GRANT. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 123; against 136, Superintendent Public Works—For 125; against 138. Census—For 124; against 138, Exemption-For 125; against 138, University-For 125; against 137. General Assembly-For 129; against

Office Holders-For 125; against 138. question is awaited with interest, -Sun, ginian,

NO. 31.

Further Notice.

haps deserve notice. He says:

much of Mr. Jefferson's fame.

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS Editors and Proprietors.

O WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST EN

THE WILMINGTON JOURN ST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to st beribers at Engirt DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENT

oer mouth for a shorter period.
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dot-LARS per amum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. subscription received to the WEEKLY for 'ss than six months.

leneral James Lawson Kemper was born in Madison county, Virginia, n 1824, and descended from Britisl and Continental ancestors, who settled In my desire to be as brief as possiin Virginia in 1760. ble, I passed over one or two points in

He took the degree of Master of the letter of Col. Wheeler, which per-Arts at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and With no intention to reflect upon studied law in the office of George W. the words of Mr. Jefferson, we only Summers, Esq., in Charleston, Karecord the truth when it is stated that nawha county. In 1847 he was commany of the cotemporaries of Mr. Jefmissioned captain in the volunteer army by President James K. Polk, ferson, who knew him long, kindly and well, did believe, and so have and joined General Taylor's army of stated, that he did know of the Meck-lenburg Declaration of Independence. | occupation in Mexico just after the lenburg Declaration of Independence. | "Maj. Lee, in his 'Observations on

Writings of Mr. Jefferson,' (Philadelphia, 1837,) states that the preamble member of the Legislature, for two to the Bill of Rights, the Mecklenyears Speaker in the House of Deleburg Declaration of Independence, gates, and for a number of years chairand the Virginia Bill of Rights, conman of the committee on military aftain nearly everything important in the fairs. He was also president of the Declaration of Independence of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Mili-4th of July, 2776, upon which rests so tary Institute. On the 2d of May, 1861, he was commissioned by the Convention of

natural inference of the reader must be that "Maj. Lee" was one of Mr. Jefferson's "cotemporaries, who knew him long, kindly and well." But every one who has read the book of Lee, or even looked into it, is aware that he was a malignant and unsernpulous assailant instead of a kindly cotemporary.

In the same connection, Col. Wheeler quotes Judge Tucker, one of Jeffer-

These two paragraphs stand together in Col. Wheeler's letter, and the

son's biographers, who, in reference to the Declaration at Charlotte, of May 20th, 1775, and the Declaration of July 4th, 1776, says: "Every one must be persuaded, all who have been observers of style, that one of these papers has been borrowed of the Col. Wheeler makes this quotation from Tucker, which I suppose to be correct, in order to leave the inference

that Tucker was charging Jefferson with stealing from the Mecklenburg paper, whereas, as a friendly biographer and admirer, he could only have meant the contrary, that the author of the Mecklenburg paper was the Immediately following these charges against Jefferson of literary theft, Col. Jefferson the most glorious act of his life." &c. Tastes differ. Col. Wheeler may regard a success in literary pilfer-

ing as the most glorious act of a man's tombstone; but I am greatly mistaken the thing in that light. I have not gone out of my or motives of Mr. Jefferson, and I only take notice of these misstate-

inches high, and albeit he had a pendent belly and very slender shanks, he will notice another statement of performed marvellous feats of activity. Col. Wheeler's, He says, with ora-

On the next day several others of his cular confidence, that tribe paid a visit, were measured and "One fact must be clear to all: That photographed. During Schweinfurth's no one could have a motive to visit King Mumery, escorted by several hundred Acca warriors, visited King Munsa, bringing a share of plunit did not originate where it is alleged, der taken in a recent campaign, and where did it come from? Any one, fought sham battles. The only do-Mr. (Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Goodloe) who maintains a negative cannot es-

So Schweinfurth corroborates Herocape this position, but must show its dotus and Virgil, Homer and Juvenal; and corroborating, asserts personal This is an entirely new doctrine in knowledge and bounds the geography regard to the law of forgery, and alof the mythos. Hauno and Munchau though I am not very familiar with the sen agreed, though discredited, and authorities I will venture to say that the gorilla is their support. Now the it cannot be found in the oldest nor other extreme, reported suspiciously the newest editions of Coke. Littleton or Blackscone. It has always been asserted, and only needs to be seen in held to be good law, that the holder of our museums to be credited. When a forged check or draft and not the Livingstone returns we shall hope to payee named in it must show how he know something more for or against words, he must show that he was not himself, the forger. It may be hoped. therefore, that Col. Wheeler will not delude any confiding reader into the

belief that it will be safe to go into court, trusting to the soundness of the Our opinion upon the pre-eminent fore the public a paper purporting to be a "Declaration of Independence," made at Charlotte, May 20th, 1775. borne out by the advice contained in a Yet he, if he follows the leading counpamphlet published in Philadelphia, sel, Dr. Hawks, he admits that it was addressed to mothers on this very subforty-four years after its date. Now Col. Wheeler must show where he got of Philadelphia, comprising men who during those long years; and why it take his body and retreat with it. the treatment of children. The rules are simple, as all hygienic precepts are, and are therefore more apt to be of 1775, as the Declaration of May 31st pital for three months, but upon the ing a check at a bank, the holder States surgeons that he must soon dic, should fail to answer such questions in he was finally exchanged. hardly think they would need to be medical men, but yet experience shows that it is just in regard to these commonplace matters that the greatest carelessness exists. These directions 1. Perfect cleanliness is enjoined in

night and day clothing clean with each a parallel case, involving pecuniary ball about the base of the spine.

ever, I am not called upon to do. I am very truly yours, DANIEL R. GOODLOE. To T. B. Kingsbury, Esq. "Colonel" Hughes.

R. W. Hughes, Esq., is commonly 5. The child, if sick, must be kept called Colonel. We know that Colonels in Virginia are as plenty as black-There is no safe substitute for berries. They were so before the war, his business when his services as front teeth. No child should be weaned, to know how R. W. Hughes got that He did good work in the Walker camas a rule, until after its second sum- title. What regiment did he command mer. The food which nature has pro- during the war? What regiment was test, as one of the Greeley and Brown vided will often save the life of a child he Lieutenant-Colonel of? What regi- electors for the State at large, he meut was he Captain of? What regi- stumped all sections of the State, and ment was he Lieutenant, Sergeant or by his powerful speeches did as much 6. Without the advice of a physi-Corporal of? In what regiment did as any one man to reconcile the people cian, no child should be given spirits, cordials, carminatives, or soothing sy- he serve as High Private? Being an to the ticket. General A sembly—For 11; against rups of any kind. Thousands of chilardent advocate of the Confederacy Gen. Kemper is a man of healthy dren, the physicians add, die every with the Pen, in what field did he win and vigorous mind. In thought he is In other words, they need pure sur- Hughes! Oh, Jupiter! Oh, Mars, roundings, pure food and pure air | god of war! Oh, Mercury, god of the last greater than all-for when it thieves! is had, the former may be readily ob-

nals would seem to be under the delu-statesman are equal to his qualities as sion that "Colonel" Hughes was a soldier, and that in nothing is he less bloody rebel warrior in the late war. He led the advance at Bull Run. He res- ners that go to make up "a true Vir In the Supreme Court Chambers to- cued the fortunes of the field when day John T. Redman, Thomas F. Hart, Stonewall Jackson was about to fall and Patrick Hart, the most important back. In the seven days about Richwitnesses for the prosecution in the mond he killed seven thousand men Stokes case, are to be produced, in with his own hand, and the simple compliance with a writ of habeas corpus | weapon of a steel pen. At Chancellorssued out in their behalf on Tuesday by ville he routed the enemy with six Counsellor John O. Mott, and issued columns of the Richmond Examiner. by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, Mr. Mott Waterloo Sedly, who saved the day seeks to e discharge of his clients from the House of Detention, where they to be compared to Colonel Hughes! have been confined for more than a Such at least seems to be the im- these Mrs. B. did not love sight of responsibility

year for the crime of knowing something and being poor. He has heretofore in several notable instances; shown the invalidity of commitments similar to those on which the Stokes witnesses. They look upon the acquisition of such a warrior as equal to that of Longstreet, and akin to that of Mosby.

The illustrious shade of Lee stands to the continuous forms the stokes witnesses. They look upon the acquisition of such a warrior as equal to that of Longstreet, and akin to that of Mosby.

The illustrious shade of Lee stands to be the invalidity of the stands and duty, and several years since she professed to pressed the professed the professed to pressed the professed the professed the professed the professed the prof to those on which the Stokes witnesses | The illustrious shade of Lee stands | been a Christian of more than an ordinary deare confined, and will make the same aghast at the defection of connect points in this case, urging in addition Robert W. Hughes, his right arm in that there ought to be a reasonable the tug of every bettle.

limit to the power of the State to hold Csesar, Cromwell and Bonapart, witnesses who will give their own come and deliver the appalled Con-Code Commission-For 126; against recognizances for appearance to testify servatives of Virginia from Colonel

From the Raleigh Sentinel. Col. Wheeler's Letter Receives WARRENTON, July 19th, 1873.

active service in the Mexican war. General Kemper was for ten years a

Virginia, on the nomination of Gov.

Letcher, Colonel of Virginia volun-

teers, and assigned to the command of the Seventh regiment of infantry, which command he assumed at Ma nassas. He was first engaged with his regiment in the battle of Bull Run, July 18, 1861, where his regiment was temporarily in a brigade commanded by Colonel Jubal A. Early, and aided in striking the final blow on the extreme left of the Federal line, which immediately preceded the retreat and final rout of that army. Three days after the battle of Manassas his regiment was assigned to a brigade commanded by General Longstreet. This brigade was subsequently given to the command of General A. P. Hill, and under him Col. Kemper, with his 7th regiment, was in the hottest of the fight at the battle of Williamsburg. May 5, 1862, and engaged with the enemy for nine consecutive hours. capturing several pieces of artillery and four hundred prisoners. Immediately after the battle he was promoted to the command of the old brigade, which had been successively commanded by Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill, and commanding it, participated in the first day's fight at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and the seven day's fighting around Richmond in of Manassas, Brigadier General Kemlife, and worthy to be in cribed on his per commanded temporarily a division composed of several of the brigades if the people of North Carolina look at ion. Here, with these same "Pickett's

left of the enemy; upon his own judgment of the moment, Wheeler, because his purpose is to my's right flank, and soon after it was done, received a message from Genmake Mr. Jefferson a witness for the very paper which he denounced as a eral Lee to make precisely the same such success, inflicting terrible loss on the enemy. He commanded his own brigade in the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg. Soon after country. The declaration exists. If corparated in Pickett's division. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, General Kemper with his brigade was temporarily detached from the division, and joined the troops on that day, under a hot fire. He was again detached from the division early in 1863, and sent with his brigade to North Carolina, where he commanded Federal force under Gen, Foster, who then held Newbern. He rejoined Pickett's division in front of Suffolk Va. place, and marched with the division ere at Gettysburg. General Kemper was desperately (supposed to be mor tally) wounded, while gallantly lead ing his brigade. He was brought off officers and men of his brigade, and

and placed in an ambulance, so that as the paper; in whose keeping it was soon as breath had fled they might was not published in the newspapers He was held a prisoner in the hos was. If in a parallel case of present- written certificates of several United

regard to its origin, he would be lucky After his exchange and return to escape arrest as a party to the Virginia, General Kemper was for a forgery? This is law at Westminster long time too much disabled to per-Hall and law at Raleigh. Of course I form any duty in the field. He athave no suspicion that my friend, the tempted to return to the command of Colonel, was privy to the Mecklenburg his brigade, but was totally unable to forgery; and I only intend to showhim do so. To this day he is still a sufferer what the law would do with a man in from his wound, and carries a musket drafts on public or private confidence. Although unable to do field duty, he But I have not done with this view was assigned to the important service of the matter. If I should ever get of commanding the local forces in and sight of a reply to me, which I am in- around Richmond. In June, 1864, he formed has appeared in the Charlotte was commissioned Major General. Democrat, I shall probably be called General Kemper was an excellent offito go over the ground again; and I cer in the field, with all the courage will then take occasion to present facts and chivalry of a pure volunteer pat which may throw some light on the riot, fighting for his country's bonor washing is going on, and given plenty question of authorship. This, how- and independence, he combined the

solid qualities and sound judgment of a practical statesman. After the close of the war, General Kemper retired to his home in Madison county and resumed the practice of Virginian not to be interested in every move involving her political rights, he paign, and in the last Presidential con-

prompt and dec sive. Wherever he turns he makes friends and lasting friends. When he becomes Governor Some of the Northern Radical jour- it will be seen that his ability as a wanting than in the graces and manginia gentleman,"-Rich, Enquirer,

MRS. DORCAS BRONSON.

mate friends were the purest, and truest around mate friends were the purest, and truest around the of these, herself a model Christian. ter. One of these, herself a model Christian, said to the writer: "I have known her for years, that there ought to be a reasonable limit to the power of the State to hold witnesses who will give their own recognizances for appearance to testify when wanted. The argument on the question is awaited with interest.—Sun. the tug of every bettle.

Csesar, Cromwell and Bonapart, come and deliver the appalled Conservatives of Virginia from Colonel Robert W. Hughes.—Lynchburg Vsrupinian.

said to the writer: "I have known her for years, and there was no better woman, or purer Christian; and surely if any ever died in perfect peace, it was Mrs. Bronson." Mrs. B. leaves there sons, all of whom are already successful business men; but neither a professed Christian. May the worthy examples of a venerable mother lead them speedily to Christ.